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[March 21, 1861-ly

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARBLE WORKS
JOHN McKEAGE, successor to A. W. Kinney,
Manufacturer of all kinds of PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL MARBLE WORK,
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The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 7. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1862. NO. 18.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

S. McCRUM,.....H. C. DERN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Per annum, (payable invariably in advance,)..... $1.50.
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

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ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.

The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

DR. JOHNSON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the world for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Diseases of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those SECRET and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men cotemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformity, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may rationally confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are to apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

OFFICE, NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,

Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.

Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

THESE are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects of the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of spirits, Evil-Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

THOUSANDS of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health to the care of the many Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month, taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

His credential or diplomas always hang in his office.

His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentlemen of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

No letters received unless post-paid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age and send portion of advertisement describing symptoms.

Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to this Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Or the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Maryland.

Choice Poetry.

NO FLAG BUT THE OLD FLAG.

BY JENNY M. PARKER.

No flag but the old flag—the red, white and blue,
With the stars of a Union unbroken and true;
Arise and defend it! ye sons of the brave,
Whose blood bought the banner your valor must save.

Wo! wo! to the traitor who drags to the mire,
The flag crimsoned deep with the blood of his sire;
If he rose up the legions on land and on sea,
Who are ready to fight for the Flag of the Free!

Up! up with the Stars and the Stripes, and go forth
To save our great Union, brave men of the North!
Nor rest till the Star Spangled Banner ye see
Triumphantly float from the Palmetto tree!

God bless the old flag, as He hath done
Since he strengthened the arm of our own Washington;
And God bless the freemen, devoted and true,
Who are ready to die for the Red White and Blue!

Select Miscellany.

CAPITAL STORY OF HUMAN NATURE.

The long walk down town from Madison street, where Mrs. Jefferson lived, could be very much shortened by passing through a dirty alley, designated "Howard street." Mrs. Jefferson seldom availed herself of the advantage this cross-way offered, but one day being in great haste, she said to herself: "I think I will venture to go through this dirty lane."

Accordingly she drew down her face to its greatest possible length, and with a frown upon her brow, set her pretty gaitered foot upon the walk.

Passing along, bewailing the necessity which subjected her to the annoyance of such miserable spectacles and offensive odors, she approached a group of boys amusing themselves with pop-guns. Half a dozen shouted "Pop goes the weasel," and the potatoes from the guns of the accurate marksmen came in contact with Mrs. J.'s nose. Darker grew the frown on her brow, and darker still as she received the unmistakable evidence that the aim was taken at her back. An expression of disgust mingled with Mrs. Jefferson's frown as she discovered a dirty little child smiling at her through a cobweb-curtained window. The baby's sister saw the look on her face and treated her to a splash from a mud-puddle near the door.

"You nasty thing!" said Mrs. Jefferson, but was interrupted by another splash from a puddle near the door.

Some boys were making miniature locomotives of mud on the walk. They did not notice the lady's approach until her fretful voice inquired:

"Can I pass?"

"Yes, just as quick as we get this injine done," said one.

"Let her go by, Bill. Only don't tip the cars over with your hoops," said another.

The boys considered this a very witty remark, and they sent forth long and boisterous shouts, which were anything but musical.

Howard street was full of dirty, ragged saucy children; and it needed only a passing glance to see that they lived in places too filthy to be honored with the name of home.

Mrs. Jefferson was glad enough when she reached the broad and decent thoroughfare, but she could not help seeing the mud splashes on her dress; she feared the potato from the pop-guns had left its mark on her face, and her gaiter boots had not been at all improved by coming in contact with the dirt. The faces of those "horrid children," seemed to haunt her, too.

She went home the furthest way round, resolving whatever her haste might be, never again to try to save time by passing through Howard street. Just behind her tripped along her little neighbor, Mrs. Baldwin.

"Rather uninviting," she said to herself, as her happy face looked down the dingy alley, "but I'll try and see how many smiles I can get from the dirty little folks."

With grateful feelings in her heart, that God had drawn her lines in pleasant places, she reached the pop-gun marksmen, who had just taken such successful aim at Mrs. Jefferson.

"Now for my smiles," thought Mrs. Baldwin, as she greeted the boys with such a frank, genial look that it won pleasant answering smiles from all but one.—He was so busy getting his pop-gun into running order, that he did not see her face until the other boys exclaimed:

"Hold on, Tom. Don't shoot that lady?"

Tom looked up with an expression which said, "I will if I have a mind to." But the lady gave him such a merry smile that he drew back a little and Mrs. Baldwin heard him say:

"Well, I'd rather not shoot her, I reckon."

The dirty baby was still peeping through cobwebs. He caught a glimpse of her sunshiny face, and instantly commenced such a crowing and capering, that the lady had to stop and look at him and say aloud:

"What a dear baby you are."

Baby's sister saw the admiring look and heard the praise bestowed, and hurried to the door, broom in hand, not this time to improvise a shower from the mud puddle, but she said:

"The walk is so dirty for your nice dress, that I want to brush it off for you."

The little engine makers were engrossed with their mud toys, and hesitated about leaving their work long enough to let the lady pass; but she said pleasantly:

"These are very nice locomotives, boys. I'll try and not come in collision with them."

The boys made way for her right quickly, and from the voice of more than one of them came a "beg pardon, ma'm."

Every little child was ready to give back smile for smile, and it was with a face radiant with happiness that she greeted her friends as she passed down Main street.—Mrs. Baldwin told her husband all about the walk, and her adventures, and he, (silly fellow,) kissed her and said:

"Bless your heart, wife! You are a perfect sunbeam. Who, besides you, could find anything but wretchedness in Howard street?"

Mrs. Jefferson thought she would never go near the dirty alley again; but on talking to some ladies of a benevolent association of the degradation of its inhabitants, she consented after considerable urging, to go as a missionary to the "poor miserable creatures." She supplied herself with a bundle of tracts, and taking care to wear clothing that would not suffer the least injury from dirt, she sailed forth on her mission.

"Dear, dear me!" she said, as she entered a wretched domicile, "I should think you would infect the whole city with fevers and cholera. Don't you know it is shamefully wicked to be so dirty? Are you a friend of the Savior?" she added in a simple tone.

"I don't want to be, if you are," was the reply.

"Here are some tracts I would like to have you read, if you can."

The woman snatched the tracts from her hand, tore them to pieces, and threw them in her visitor's face.

Shaking the dust from her feet, Mrs. Jefferson passed from that house to another, making, similar remarks, and meeting with a similar reception.

"Here comes that cross woman, that looks so ugly at baby's sister and companions," and she slammed the door in Mrs. Jefferson's face.

"I should think you would be sick, and I should think your husband would drink," says Mrs. J., to a pale, feeble-looking woman. "I am not surprised at it at all. You oughn't to live in this miserable way."

Mrs. Jefferson did her duty in distributing her tracts, but she had the satisfaction of seeing the most of them follow her into the steet, and the rest consigned to the flames.

"Those creatures are hopelessly depraved," said Mrs. Jefferson. "There is no use trying to do anything for Howard street."

Mrs. Baldwin could not help feeling an interest in the children who responded so readily to her kind looks, and so, without telling even Mr. Baldwin what she proposed to do, she set out to make some calls upon them. She thought she would call first where the baby lived, for she felt quite sure of a kind reception.

"'Twas a joyful welcome they gave her, for the baby's sister exclaimed:

"O, here is the pleasant lady who stopped to look at Patsy the other day! O, she is coming right in here!"

"It is too dirty a place, for the like o'ye," said Patsy's mother.

"Never mind," said our sunshiny Mrs. Baldwin, "I felt like dropping in and I thought I would take the liberty."

"Bless ye for it! I am ashamed to have a rale lady to see my house. Things did not used to go so wid me. No indade!" and the poor woman poured her life's history into the stranger's ear.

Tears filled the lovely listener's eyes, and she replied: "I think I can understand your feelings, my good woman. A poor, weary body must require rest after she has been out over a wash-tub all day; but this smart little girl, who swept the walk so nicely the other day, could make a capital house-keeper I am sure. Won't you try it, my little girl? Won't you place everything, and scrub everything up clean, and keep nice and tidy? Try, so when I call again, I can see how nice you look here. Wash your dear little baby-brother's face and brush his hair, and have his clothing clean, and I shall love to tend and kiss him, for he is a beautiful baby I think."

Mrs. Baldwin called upon every family in Howard street that afternoon. None treated her rudely, and many opened their hearts to her, as the baby's mother had done. They promised to follow the advice she offered, while her tears fell with theirs, and the kind looks and encouraging words left sunbeams in the cheerless home after she had gone.

In two or three weeks Mrs. Baldwin called again. Baby's sister bounded to meet her, exclaiming with delight: "The sweet lady has come at last! she's come at last."

The "sweet lady" could hardly believe it was the same place where she had called before. The cobwebs had been brushed down—the old broom, instead of doing service in the mud-puddle, had swept and scrubbed the floor. Everything was in order. A few weeds and common flowers formed a boquet for the table, and the crowing, capering baby was perfectly bewitching in his wholesome cleanliness.

"Well done my brave little girl! I hope you will keep on."

"Keep on! indeed an' I will keep on, ma'am. Father says he won't stop away nights as long as everything is so nice and pleasant here—and my mother says she can rest a great deal better when she comes home, and her face looks so happy, too.—O, ain't it nice to be clean!"

Some had failed to carry out their plans of reform, but others had succeeded, and testified to the delights of a neat, orderly home. The indolent and discouraged housekeepers were roused by the good example of their neighbors, and one by one they followed suit, until at length the leaven had leavened the whole lump.

After two or three such friendly visits Mrs. Baldwin took some tracts with her. They were not only kindly received, but different families met together to hear them read—not so much for the good they might get as for the kind lady's sake. The tracts produced good effects, however, and from time to time were added to the various city churches from the inhabitants of Howard street such as shall be saved.

It was two years ago that Mrs. Baldwin made her first call at the dirty alley, and now the walk which shortened the way down is lined with neat cottages, with flowers in the yards, and vines curtaining the windows—the homes of sober contented working men and women. Mrs. Jefferson wonders, and many others, what can have wrought such happy changes. Mrs. Baldwin has never blazoned her successful work abroad, but she thanks God that he made her the instrument of beginning the work in Howard street.

A WORD TO THE GIRLS.—Girls, you want to get married, don't you? Ah! what a natural thing it is for young ladies who have such a hankering after the sterner sex! It is a weakness that woman has, and for this reason she is called the weaker sex. Well, if you want to get married, don't, for conscience sake, act like fools about it. Don't go into a fit of nips every time you see a hat and a pair of whiskers. Don't get the idea into your heads that you must put yourself into the way of every young man in the neighborhood, in order to attract notice; for if you don't run after him he will be after you. Mark that.

A husband hunter is the most detestable of all young ladies. She is full of starch and puckers; she puts on so many false airs and she is so nice, that she appears ridiculous in the eyes of every decent person.—She may generally be found at church or meeting, coming in, of course, about the last one; always at social parties, and invariably takes a front seat at concerts. She tries to be the belle of the place, and thinks she is. Poor girl! You are fitting yourself for an old maid, just as sure as the Sabbath comes on Sunday. Men will flirt with you, and flatter you simply because they love to do it; but they have no more idea of making you a wife than they have of committing suicide. Young men should have no more to do with such fancy women than they would with a viper.

A HINT FOR THE YOUNG.—The Rev. Sidney Smith, in one of the ablest of his essays, says:

"I know of no principle which it is of more importance to fix in the minds of young people, than, that of the most determined resistance to the encroachment of ridicule—not up to the world, nor to the ridicule with which the world enforces its dominion over every trifling question of manner and appearance. Learn in your earliest days to insure your principles against the perils of ridicule. If you think it right to differ from the times, and to make a stand for any valuable point of morals, do it, however antiquated, however pedantic it may appear; do it not for insolence, but seriously and gradually, as a man who wears a soul of his own in his own bosom, and does not wait till it shall be breathed into him by the breath of fashion. Let me call you mean if you know you are just; hypocritical, if you are honestly religious; pusillanimous, if you feel you are firm. Resistance soon converts unprincipled wit into sincere respect; and no after time can tear you from those feelings which every man carries within him, who made a noble and successful exertion in a virtuous cause."

☞ Wife, I thought you said you were going to have a goose for dinner!"

"So I did; and I've kept my word."

"Where is it?"

"Why, my dear, ain't you here?"

Smith couldn't see the point of that joke.

GIRLS' IDEAS OF MEN.

At sixteen, a girl considers no man good enough to be her husband. She must have a real, live archangel, with "humid orbs," a "marble brow," on which "cluster wavy tresses, black as the raven's wing;" a moustache of silken softness, and ebon hue; in a word, no human being, of flesh and blood qualities, but an altogether sweet and lovely and ideal creature, in purple and linen with plenty of money and no small vices. Unfortunately, no such person exists. He is a pleasant myth of the butter-thunder school of romance, and has no material form in this world of corner lots, dry goods and gas bills. At eighteen, the girl discovers that unwholesome truth, and changes her view accordingly. She is probably in love by that time with some decent looking and sensible young fellow, who, though hardly an archangel, does very well to idealize. Then it must be a great man. A Judge of the Supreme Court might do; a great general would be very acceptable; the President of the United States would be just the thing; or a foreign Prince or Count might find a welcome if genuine.—But Tom or Harry utterly refuses to become either a judge, a general, a president, or a foreign nobleman. He remains good looking, penniless and clever, and the aspiring young lady loves him as much as ever.

Finally, when the affair is settled, she either weds him at twenty, settles down into an excellent matron, and enjoys her life; or breaks her heart, and marries a tallow-chandler, bald, but wealthy, at twenty-five, and regrets it at her leisure. Such is the general history of maidens who set forth with the idea of marrying nothing short of a novelesque hero.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—The following extract is taken from "Nott's Address to Young Men." It is a gem of brilliancy and beauty. We have seen the extract published once or twice before, but so altered from the original as to have lost much of its freshness and purity:

"I would frown on vice; I would favor virtue—favor whatever would elevate, would exalt, would adorn character, alleviate the miseries of my species, or contribute to render the world I inhabited like the heavens to which I looked, a place of innocence and fidelity. Though I were to exist no longer than those ephemera that sport in the beams of the Summer's morn, during that short hour I would rather soar with the eagle, and leave the record of my flight, and fall, among the stars, than to creep in the gutter with the reptile, and bed my memory and my body together in the dunghill. However short my part, I would act it well, that I might surrender my existence without disgrace, without compunction."

TO TAKE THE SCENT OUT OF CLOTHING.—Sitting on the piazza of the Cataract was a young, foppish looking gentleman, his garments very highly scented with a mingled odor of musk and cologne. A solemn faced, odd looking man, after passing by the dandy several times with a look of aversion which drew general notice, suddenly stopped and in a confidential tone said:—

"Stranger I know what'll take that scent out of your clothes; you—"

"What! what do you mean, sir!" said the exquisite fired with indignation, starting from his chair.

"Oh, get mad now—swear, pitch round just because a man wants to do you a kindness!" coolly replied the stranger.—"But I tell you I do know what will take that smell out—phew! You just bury your clothes—bury them a day or two.—Uncle Josh got afoul of a skunk, and he—"

At this moment there went up from the crowd a simultaneous roar of merriment, and the dandy very sensibly "cleared the coop" and vanished up stairs.

BLOW YOUR NOSE.—Jones went to serenade his lady-love and could only sing after the following manner:

"Cub, oh, cub, with be,
The boob is beabin;
Cub, oh, cub with be,
The stars are gleabin,
And all around above
With beauty teabin;
Boodlight hours are beet for lub."

Jones felt that he was an unfortunate being when a small boy opposite where he was singing cried out, "Blow your doze, you dab fool."

☞ "Ma, I want some liquid generosity on my bread and butter."

"Some what, my child?"

"Some liquid generosity."

"What in the world does the boy mean by liquid generosity? What is it, my son?"

"Gosh, mam don't you know? Why it is molasses to be sure."

"Here, Bridget, spank this boy and put him to bed."

☞ A doctor went to bleed a dandy who languidly exclaimed, "Oh, doctor, you're a good butcher!" to which the doctor replied, "Yes, I'm good at sticking calves."

A BEAUTIFUL APPEAL.

We copy the following beautiful appeal from the Nashville *Union* of the 17th inst. The appeal is applicable not only to Tennessee, but also to those from every other State who are now fighting under the banner of rebellion:

"Wanderers from the fold of patriotism, who have gone from the protecting shadow of the flag of your country, come home; oh, come home! Thousands of your fellow-citizens, your relatives, your neighbors, stand with outstretched arms and eager eyes tearfully awaiting your return. Do you not hear the clansmen of the Union rallying once more along the hills of Tennessee? Break not on your ear the familiar strains of Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia, and the Star-Spangled Banner? Do you not behold the same old flag which floated over Lundy's Lane, and Lake Champlain, and Monterey, and Chepultepec and Buena Vista, flying at the head of triumphant legions and victorious navies? Do not your hearts warm within you at the recollection of a thousand holy and patriotic memories? Come back to the Union. Desert the black flag of a falling and ignominious rebellion. Fly from the rebel camp as from a city cursed with the leprosy or the plague."

TRUTH.—Every word of it. Cut it out and learn it by heart:

We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties, and maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society—whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent—without stooping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural claims as the reluctant, the backward sympathy, the forced smile, the checked conversation, the necessitating compliance, the well off are apt to manifest to those a little lower down, with whom in comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.

MR. SNIPE'S LITANY.—From doctor's bills, western chills, and other ills, deliver us.

From want of gold, wives that scold, maidens old, and sharpers "sold," deliver us.

From lady flirts, tobacco squirts, and short tailed shirts, deliver us.

From stinging flies, and greenish eyes, and bakers' pies, and babies' cries, a man that lies, and cloudy skies, and love that dies, deliver us.

From bearded females, strong minded women, (this won't jingle,) female lecturers, and all masculine ladies, deliver us.

From modest girls, with waving curls, and teeth of pearls, oh! never mind delivering us!

☞ "Who made you?" inquired a lady teacher of a lubberly boy who had just joined the class.

"Don't know," said he.

"Don't know? You ought to be ashamed of yourself, a boy fourteen years of age. There's little Flinton—he is only three—he can tell, I dare say—come here, who made you?"

"Dod," lisped the infant prodigy.

"There!" said the teacher triumphantly.

"I knew he oughter," said the stupid boy.

"Why so?"

"'Cause 'taint but a little time ago since he was made!"

A GOOD ONE.—Pat was helping Mr. Blank to get a safe into his office, one day and not being acquainted with the article, inquired what it was for.

"To prevent papers and other articles which are placed in it from being burnt in case of fire" said Mr. B.

"An' sure, will nothing ever burn that you put in that thing?"

"No."

"Well, then, yer honor, ye'd better be after getting into that same thing when ye die."

Mr. Blank "wilted."

☞ What a world this would be if all its inhabitants could say with Shakspeare's shepherd: "Sir, I am a true laborer; I earn what I wear; I owe no man a hate; envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's good, content with my farm."

☞ Carrying politeness to excess is said to be raising your hat to a young lady in the street, and allowing a couple of dirty collars, and a pair of socks to fall out upon the side-walks.

☞ A parson once prefaced his sermon with, "My friends, let us say a few words before we begin." This is equal to the chap who took a short nap before he went to sleep.

☞ "Well, John," said a doctor to a lad whose mother he had been attending during her illness, "how is your mother?"—"She's dead, I thank you, sir."

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1862.

People's Union County Convention of Blair County.

The people of Blair county in favor of sustaining the present National and State Administrations, in their patriotic efforts to maintain the integrity of the Union and to crush out this unholy rebellion, by every power of the Government, are requested to select two Delegates from each Ward, Borough, or Township in the county, to meet in County Convention, at Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday, the 17th day of June, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, to nominate candidates for county officers, appoint Congressional and Senatorial Conferees, as well as select delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, and take such other steps as may be deemed advisable for the honor and welfare of our State and country.

The Delegates meeting to be held the Saturday previous, in the Boroughs between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock P. M., and in the Township between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M.

CRAWFORD IRWIN, Chairman.
JACOB BURLEY, Sec'y.

Major General N. P. Banks.

Everywhere through the whole country, the press and the people speak in the highest praise of the gallant and skillful manner in which that gentleman, whose name heads this article, conducted the retreat of the small band of patriots under him, (less than 5,000 men,) in the valley of the Shenandoah. Nothing so tries the General of an army as being suddenly pounced upon by a greatly superior force and compelled to beat a hasty retreat. Then it is he gives evidence of bravery, coolness, ability and those characteristics, that make the great leader of an army. It is adversity that tries men's souls. Much easier is it to lead 100,000 men successfully to attack a foe of equal numbers, than it is to conduct a retreat such as Banks made. It is spoken of as evidence of the greatest Generalship. Left with his small force, against his earnest and repeated protest, to guard the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and protect the country, the character of which, by reason of the steep hills, rugged mountains and unfriendly population, made it easy for him to be at any time surprised and captured—he was suddenly attacked by a greatly superior force, estimated at from 15,000 to 60,000, and fiercely assaulted in front, sides and rear. By retreating a short distance, then knowing just *when and where* to turn and give battle, he succeeded in keeping his men in order, protecting his large train of wagons and bringing everything safe to the Potomac, with an incredibly small loss.

Gen. Banks has often before given evidence of true greatness. A self-made man, he is endowed with a practical and common sense mind that peculiarly fits him for a leader.

The latest news is that our forces under McDowell and Fremont have, by forced marches, showing wonderful endurance, caught up to the retreating rebel Gen'l Jackson and his army, and, after several engagements, succeeded in completely routing him and capturing many prisoners and guns. We trust they may catch *him*. He should be made to test the strength of hemp without any loss of trial.

☞ The editor of the "*Wig*" has a long article abusing Samuel Lemon, James M. Cooper & Co., and Watson, Denniston & Co., coal merchants and shippers of Hollidaysburg, because they published the card branding his statements as to them as infamously false. In it, he reiterates his ridiculous fabrications. In many respects, Brotherline resembles the Devil, as he is said to be. If Beelzebub is the mother of lies, John is his son. It is said the Devil has a sharp turn about him, though, and in this respect, "J. B." differs from him. For with all his hypocrisy, his affected piety, and his *moral* teachings, we don't think he has ever succeeded yet in deceiving any body. His treachery and deceit have ever been covered with too thin a guise. The people understood him. It is not likely the reputation of the gentlemen above named for truth and veracity, will suffer from this collision with the horse contractor.

THE LIGHT DAWNS.—From Corinth, in the South-West, to Richmond in the South-East—everywhere—in the past few days, comes up glorious news of the success of our brave defenders, engaged in this second struggle for American Liberty. Halleck, in the West, shouts the glad tidings, "Corinth evacuated and the enemies of our country again routed." While McClellan re-echoes from the East, "Our men behaved splendidly and the day is ours." Thus the work goes bravely on. The integrity of the Union must be preserved, the Constitution upheld, and the laws of the land enforced. It is a war for our national existence, and the cause of American Freedom must and will prevail.

HON. THOMAS A. SCOTT.—This gentleman has been unanimously re-elected Vice President of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, and assumed the honorable and responsible duties of that office on Monday last. Colonel Scott never had any ambition for political preferment, but has rendered signal service to the Government during the past year, first in the position of general director of all the rail roads in the United States, and next as Assistant Secretary of War, to which he was elevated on account of the ability and energy displayed in the former capacity. His resignationin in the War Department took place on the 1st instant. All his energies will now, as formerly, be devoted to the interests of our great rail road.

DEATH OF HON. S. S. WHARTON.—We regret to announce the death of Hon. S. S. Wharton, State Senator from the Huntingdon district. He died suddenly from an attack of paralysis, at his residence in Huntingdon, on Sunday morning last. The deceased was universally loved and respected by all, and has served his county in both branches of the Legislature, one year of his term in the Senate being unexpired.

Beauregard's Official Report of the Battle of Shiloh.

We publish in to-day's issue the official report of General Beauregard of the late bloody and desperate fight near Pittsburg Landing, on the 6th and 7th of April last. Beauregard is an able man and makes, no doubt, all out of his case that is in it, and a good deal more than a truthful account would show for his side. It will be perceived that, whilst in certain places, he states, as far as he goes, the truth, he yet does not tell the *whole* truth, whilst in other parts of his bulletin he wilfully fabricates. We proceed to show. After going on to state that he had "foiled our designs by concentrating all his available force at and around Corinth," under General Polk, Bragg, A. S. Johnston and himself, it was determined "to assume the offensive and strike a sudden blow at the enemy under General Grant, before he was reinforced by the army under General Buell." The detailed orders were all given in time; the troops, he says, were all in admirable spirits and fine condition.—He selected his own choice of ground, time of attack, and manner in which he should do it. What was the result according to his own showing?—The avowed object was to not only attack and rout, but to bag the whole of Grant's force before Buell could arrive. By his own showing his whole force engaged in the "terrible Sunday," the first day's fight, after over fourteen hours of steady fighting, were obliged to desist at nightfall, without having either whipped Grant or compelled him to surrender. He carefully avoids mentioning the number of troops he had under his command in either the first or second day's fight. He boasts of the advantages he gained on Sunday—the positions he drove our men from, the artillery he took, the tents and equipage he carried off, but he carefully conceals the truth, that the next day, when reinforced by only a very small part of Buell's grand army, our brave fellows drove him before them, gaining all the ground they lost the day before—retaking the whole of our artillery, &c., &c., and some of the rebels artillery. Beauregard can make nothing out of the first day's fight, except that our army fought with a daring bravery and skill he did not expect—contending, as they did, with a force twice their superiors in numbers, and as to the result of Monday's work, he was obliged to hastily retreat, after having signally failed in "beating or capturing Grant's army before he was reinforced." We think Beauregard's report demonstrates the "Battle of Shiloh" to have ended in a complete victory for our forces. Certain it is, the rebels failed to accomplish their well matured plans—and admit the loss of nearly eleven thousand men, including their ablest General, with several others of almost equal note. Judging of the exhibition of truth in that part of Beauregard's paper that we are familiar with, we think it might be considered pretty reliable that he has not given more than half his real loss, and that a true tale of both day's fighting would show the total rebel loss of killed, wounded, and missing, to exceed 20,000.

The whole report shows the rebel General to be a man who will make as good a story as he can, even in the shape of an "Official Report," at the expense of truth. A cause that has to be so bolstered up, must fall.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the news has reached us that Beauregard has evacuated his position at Corinth and gone off to Okolona, or some other place on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

This is in accordance with all the rebel plans, especially of the South-West. They keep up a great talk of their courage and daring—their skill and bravery, so long as our army remain quiet or make no offensive move—when they pull up stakes and run. In this case they seem to have had a perfect panic, and fled in the greatest disorder.—They can fight in no stronger position, if that is what they want, and there will soon be an end to their running. The victorious Halleck will follow the boasting Beauregard wherever he goes. This retreat of the rebels at Corinth leaves Memphis in our hands, opens the Mississippi, and greatly restricts the range of Jeff.'s travels. The end is drawing near. False reports of battles fought, or bombastic braggadocia of what they can and will do, will not much longer keep up their courage.—The next few days will probably reveal still greater honors for our arms, and we confidently hope that ere the end of the present summer the flag of our country will float proudly over our whole country.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.—From the Shelby (Ky.) *News* of the 21st, we copy the following:

The measures recently adopted by the traitors, and which they are endeavoring to carry out, may be stated thus:

1. Withdraw all the force from the Virginia and North Carolina coasts, and concentrate them at some central point in Virginia. These forces to form one wing of the rebel army, to be placed under the command of Joseph E. Johnson, and to move in the direction of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of invading that State.

2. Withdraw all forces from the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia, and concentrate them at Chattanooga, or some adjacent point. This division to form another wing of the rebel army, under command of Robert E. Lee, and to move in the direction of Louisville, for the purpose of invading Kentucky and Ohio.

3. Withdraw the forces from the coasts of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas, and concentrate them at Corinth. This wing to be commanded by G. T. Beauregard, and to move in the direction of Paducah, with the intent of invading Illinois and Indiana.

The plan was formed by a full council of leading traitors. It is unnecessary for us to give the source of our information. Suffice it, that our informant obtained it from a native of this State, now a resident of another State, and whose name has often been given in the newspapers in the Southern States as a trusted and confided agent of the traitors against the Union. Socially and politically, he stood among the most prominent before the rebellion.

A WOMAN APPOINTED MAJOR.—Gov. Yates has paid a rather unusual but merited compliment to Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Lieut. Reynolds of Company A, 17th Illinois, and a resident of this city. Mrs. Reynolds has accompanied her husband through the greater part of the campaign through which the 17th has passed, sharing with him the dangers and privations of a soldier's life. She was present at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, and, like a ministering angel, attended to the wants of as many of the wounded and dying soldiers as she could, thus winning the gratitude and esteem of the brave fellows by whom she was surrounded.—Gov. Yates, hearing of her heroic and paiseworthy conduct, presented her with a commission as Major in the army, the document conferring the well-merited honor being made out with all due formality and having attached the great seal of the State.—Probably no lady in America will ever again have such a distinguished military honor conferred upon her. Mrs. Reynolds is now in this city, and leaves to join her regiment in a day or two.—*Peoria Transcript.*

Important Document

We publish below a very able and important document on the state of the country, and bespeak for it the attentive perusal of our readers. It was prepared by that able and unflinching friend of the Union, in Kentucky, Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D. To his talents, influence, and efforts, perhaps, more than to any other man, was owing the stand taken by Kentucky for the Union and against rebellion. And because of his efforts in this behalf has he been so much persecuted and greatly villified. But he has manfully braved all, and has the consolation of seeing his native and loved State standing by the stars and stripes for their defence.

The paper was prepared by him, and presented for the adoption of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (Old School,) of which he was a member, and in which he is an able minister and Theological Professor. That body held its annual meeting at Columbus, Ohio, during the last month, when and where this paper was presented, ably and fully discussed, and passed without amendment by a vote of 206 to 20.

Taking into view the ability of the paper, the character of the body, (acknowledged to be one of the most venerable, learned, and pious ecclesiastical bodies in the world,) and the large majority by which the document was passed, it can not but have great weight with the public. History will doubtless record this paper as one of the deliverances of this eventful period, worthy of preservation; and be cited in coming ages as the evidence of the loyalty and high-toned patriotism of the Church which has passed it:

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, now in session at Columbus, in the State of Ohio—considering the unhappy condition of the country in the midst of a bloody civil war, and of the Church agitated everywhere, divided in sentiment in many places, and openly assailed by schism in a large section of it; considering also the duty which this chief Tribunal, met in the name and by the authority of the glorified Saviour of sinners, who is also the Sovereign Ruler of all things, owes to him our Head and Lord, and to his flock committed to our charge, and to the people whom we are commissioned to evangelize, and to the civil authorities who exist by his appointment, do hereby, in this Deliverance, give utterance to our solemn convictions and our deliberate judgment, touching the matters herein set forth, that they serve for the guidance of all over whom the Lord Christ has given us any office of instruction, or any power of Government.

I. Peace is amongst the very highest temporal blessings of the Church, as well as of all mankind; and public order is one of the first necessities of the spiritual as well as the Civil Commonwealth.—Peace has been wickedly superseded by war, in its worst form, throughout the whole land; and public order has been wickedly superseded by rebellion, anarchy, and violence, in the whole Southern portion of the Union. All this has been brought to pass in a disloyal and traitorous attempt to overthrow the National Government by military force, and to divide the nation contrary to the wishes of the immense majority of the people of the nation, and without satisfactory evidence that the majority of the people in whom the local sovereignty resided, even in the States which revolted, ever authorized any such proceeding, or ever approved the fraud and violence by which this horrible treason has achieved whatever success it has had. This whole treason, rebellion, anarchy, fraud, and violence, is utterly contrary to the dictates of natural religion and morality, and is plainly condemned by the revealed will of God. It is the clear and solemn duty of the National Governmeut to preserve, at whatever cost, the national Union and Constitution, to maintain the laws in their supremacy, to crush force by force, and to restore the reign of public order and peace to the entire nation, by whatever lawful means that are necessary thereunto. And it is the bounden duty of all people who compose this great nation, each one in his several place and degree, to uphold the Federal Government, and every State Government, and all persons in authority, whether civil or military, in all their lawful and proper acts, unto the end herein before set forth.

II. The Church of Christ has no authority from him to make rebellion, or to counsel treason, or to favour anarchy in any case whatever. On the contrary, every follower of Christ has the personal liberty bestowed on him by Christ, to submit, for the sake of Christ, according to his own conscientious sense of duty, to whatever government, however bad, under which his lot may be cast. But while patient suffering for Christ's sake can never be sinful, treason, rebellion, and anarchy may be sinful—most generally, perhaps, are sinful; and probably are always and necessarily sinful, in all free countries where the power to change the government by voting, in the place of force, which exists as a common right constitutionally secured to the people, who are sovereign. If in any case treason, rebellion, and anarchy can possibly be sinful, they are so in the case now desolating large portions of this nation, and laying waste great numbers of Christian congregations, and fatally obstructing every good word and work in those regions. To the Christian people, scattered throughout those unfortunate regions, and who have been left of God to have any hand in bringing on those terrible calamities, we earnestly address words of exhortation and rebuke as unto brethren who have sinned exceedingly, and whom God calls to repentance by fearful judgments. To those in like circumstances who are but chargeable with the sins, which have brought such calamities upon the land, but who have chosen, in the exercise of their Christian liberty, to stand in their lot, and suffer, we address words of affectionate sympathy, praying God to bring them off conquerors. To those in like circumstances, who have taken their lives in their hands, and risked all for their country, and for conscience' sake, we say we love such with all our heart, and bless God such witnesses were found in the time of thick darkness. We fear, and we record it with great grief, that the Church of God, and the christian people, to a great extent and throughout all the revolted States, have done many things that ought not to have been done, and have left undone much that ought to have been done, in this time of trial, rebuke, and blasphemy; but concerning the wide chism which is reported to have occurred in many Southern Synods, this Assembly will take no action at this time. It declares, however, its fixed purpose, under all possible circumstances, to labour for the extension and the permanent maintenance of the Church under its care, in every part of the United States. Schism, so far as it may exist, we hope to see healed. If that cannot be, it will be disregarded.

III. We record our gratitude to God for the prevailing unity of sentiment, and general internal peace, which have characterized the Church in the States that have not revolted, embracing a great majority of the ministers, congregations, and people under our care. It may still be called, with emphasis, a loyal, orthodox, and pious Church; and all its acts and works indicate its right to a title so noble. Let it strive for divine grace to maintain that good report. In some respects the interests of the Church of God are very different from those of all civil institutions. Whatever may befall this, or any other nation, the Church of Christ must abide on earth, triumphant even over the gates of hell. It is therefore of supreme importance that the Church should guard itself from internal alienations and divisions, founded upon questions and interests that are external as to her, and which ought not, by their necessary workings, to cause her fate to depend on the fate of things less important and less enduring than herself.—Disturbers of the Church ought not to be allowed—especially disturbers of the Church in States that never revolted, or that have been cleared of armed rebels—disturbers who, under many false pretexts, may promote discontent, disloyalty, and general alienation, tending to the unsetting of ministers, to local schisms, and to manifold trouble. Let a spirit of quietness, of mutual forbearance, and of ready obedience to authority, both civil ind ecclesiastical, illustrate the loyalty, the orthodoxy, and the piety of the Church. It is more especially to ministers of the gospel, and, amongst them, particularly to any whose first impressions had been, on any account, favorable to the terrible military revolution which has been attempted, and which God's providence has hitherto so signally rebuked, that these decisive considerations ought to be addressed. And in the name and by the authority of the Lord Jesus we earnestly exhort all who love God, or fear his wrath, to turn a deaf ear to all counsels and suggestions that tend towards a reaction favourable to disloyalty, schism, or disturbance either in the Church or in the country. There is hardly anything more inexcusable connected with the frightful conspiracy against which we testify, than the conduct of those office bearers and members of the Church who, although citizens of loyal States, and subject to the control of loyal Presbyteries and Synods, have been faithless to all authority, human and divine, to which they owed subjection. Nor should any to whom this Deliverance may come fail to bear in mind that it is not only their outward conduct concerning which they ought to take heed, but it is also, and especially, their heart, their temper, and their motives in the sight of God, and towards the free and beneficent civil Government which he has blessed us withal, and toward the spiritual commonwealth to which they are subject in the Lord. In all these respects, we must all give account to God in the Great day. And it is in view of our own dread responsibility to the Judge of quick and dead that we now make this Deliverance.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Beauregard's Official Report.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE MISS.,
CORINTH, MISS., April 11, 1862.

GENERAL:—On the 2d ultimo, having ascertained conclusively, from the movements of the enemy on the Tennessee River, and from reliable sources of information, that his aim would be to cut off my communication in West Tennessee with the Eastern and Southern States, by operating from the Tennessee River, between Crump's Landing and Eastport, as a base, I determined to foil his designs by concentrating all my available force at and around Corinth.

Meanwhile, having called on the Governors of the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana to furnish additional troops, some of them, chiefly regiments from Louisiana, soon reached this vicinity, and, with two divisions of General Polk's command from Columbus, and a fine corps of troops from Mobile and Pensacola, under Major General Bragg, constituted the army of the Mississippi. At the same time, General Johnston being at Murfreesboro, on the march to form a junction of his forces with mine, was called on to send at least a brigade by railroad, so that we might fall on and crush the enemy, should he attempt to advance from under his gunboats. The call on General Johnston was promptly complied with. His entire force was also hastened in this direction, and by the 1st of April, our united forces were concentrated along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Bethel to Corinth, and on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Corinth to Iuka.

It was then determined to assume the offensive and strike a sudden blow at the enemy in position under General Grant, on the west bank of the Tennessee, at Pittsburgh and in the direction of Savannah, before he was re-enforced by the army under General Buell, then known to be advancing for that purpose by rapid marches from Nashville, via Columbia. About the same time General Johnston was advised that such an operation conformed to the expectations of the President.

By a rapid and vigorous attack on Gen. Grant it was expected he would be beaten back into his transports and the river, or captured in time to enable us to profit by the victory, and remove to the rear all the stores and munitions that would fall into our hands in such an event, before the arrival of Gen. Buell's army on the scene. It was never contemplated, however, to retain the position thus gained, and abandon Corinth, the strategic point of the campaign.

Want of proper officers, needful for the organization of divisions and brigades of an army brought thus suddenly together, and other difficulties in the way of an effective organization, delayed the movement until the night of the 2d inst., when it was heard from a trustworthy quarter that the junction of the enemies armies were near at hand; it was then, at a late hour, determined that the attack should be attempted at once, incomplete and imperfect as were our preparations for such a grave and momentous adventure. Accordingly, that night, at 1 o'clock, the preliminary orders to commanders of corps were issued for the movement.

On the following morning the detailed order for movement, a copy of which is herewith marked "A," were issued, and the movement, after some delay, commenced—the troops being in admirable spirits. It was expected we should be able to reach the enemy's line in time to attack them early on the 5th instant. The men, however, for the most part, were unused to marching—the roads narrow, and traversing a densely-wooded country, became almost impassible after a severe rain storm on the night of the 4th, which drenched the troops in bivouac; hence our forces did not reach the intersection of the roads from Pittsburg and Hamburg, in the immediate vicinity of the enemy, until late Saturday afternoon.

It was then decided that the attack should be made on the next morning, at the earliest hour practicable, in accordance with the order of movement—that is, in three lines of battle: the first and second extending from Owl Creek on the left to Lick Creek on the right—a distance of about three miles—supported by the third and the reserve.—The first line, under Major General Hardee, was constituted of his corps, augmented on his right by Gladden's Brigade, of Major General Bragg's corps, deployed in line of battle, with their respective artillery, following immediately by the main road to Pittsburg, and the cavalry in rear of the wings. The second line, composed of the other troops of Bragg's corps, followed the first at a distance of 300 yards, in the same order as the first. The army corps under General Polk followed the second line, at the distance of about 800 yards, in lines of brigades, deployed with their batteries in rear of each brigade, moving by the Pittsburg road the left wing supported by cavalry; the reserve, under Brigadier General Breckinridge, followed closely the third line, in the same order, its right wing supported by cavalry.

These two corps constituted the reserve, and were to support the front lines of battle, by being deployed when required on the right and left of the Pittsburg road, or otherwise act according to the exigencies of the battle.

At 8 A. M. on the 6th instant, a reconnoitering party of the enemy having became engaged with our advanced pickets, the commander of the forces gave orders to begin the movement, and attack as determined upon, except that Trabue's brigade, of Breckinridge's division, was detached and advanced to support the left of Bragg's corps and line of battle, when menaced by the enemy, and the other two brigades were directed to advance by the road to Hamburg to support Bragg's right, and at the same time Yancey's regiment of Polk's corps, was advanced by the same road to re-enforce the regiment of cavalry and battery of four pieces, already thrown forward to watch and guard Grier's Banners, and Borland's Fords, on Lick Creek.

Thirty minutes after 5 o'clock A. M., our lines and columns were in motion, all animated evidently by a promising spirit. The front line was engaged at once, but advanced steadily, followed in due order with equal resolution and steadiness by the other lines, which were brought successively into action with rare skill, judgment and gallantry, by the several corps, commanders as the enemy made a stand with his masses rallied for the struggle for his encampments. Like an Alpine avalanche our troops moved forward, despite the determined resistance of the enemy, until after 6 P. M., when we were in possession of all the encampments between Owl and Lick Creeks but one. Nearly all his field artillery, about thirty flags, colors, and standards, over 3,000 prisoners including a division commander (Gen. Prentiss) and several brigade commanders, thousands of small arms, an immense supply of subsistance, forage, and munitions of war, and a large amount of means of transportation—all the substantial fruits of a complete victory—such, indeed, as rarely have followed the most successful battles; for never was an army so well provided as that of our enemy.

The remnant of his army had been driven in utter disorder to the immediate vicinity of Pittsburgh, under the shelter of the heavy guns of his iron-clad gunboats, and we remained undisputed masters of his well-selected, admirably provided cantonments, after over twelve hours of obstinate conflict with his forces, who had been beaten from them and the contiguous covert, but only by a sustained onset of all the men we could bring into action.

Our loss was heavy, as will appear from the accompanying return, marked "B." Our commander-in-Chief, Gen. A. S. Johnson, fell mortally wounded, and died on the field at 2.20 P. M., after having shown the highest qualities of a commander, and a personal intrepidity that inspired all around him, and gave resistless impulsion to his column at critical moments.

The chief command then devolved upon me, though at the time I was greatly prostrated and suffering from the prolonged sickness with which I had been afflicted since early in February. The responsibility was one which, in my physical condition, I would have gladly avoided, though cast upon me when our forces were successfully pushing the enemy back upon the Tennesee river, and, though supported on the immediate field by such corps commanders as Major-Generals Polk, Bragg, and Hardee, and Brigadier-General Breckenridge, commanding the reserve.

It was after 6 o'clock P. M., as before said when the enemy's last position was carried, and his forces finally broke and sought refuge behind a commanding eminence, covering the Pittsburgh Landing, not more than half a mile distant and under the guns of the gunboats which opened on our eager columns a fierce and annoying fire with shot and shell of the heaviest description. Darkness was close at hand. Officers and men were exhausted by a combat of over twelve hours without food, and jaded by the march of the preceding day, through mud and water, it was therefore impossible to collect the rich and opportune spoils of war scattered broadcast on the field left in our possession, and impracticable to make any effective dispositions for their removal to the rear.

I accordingly established my headquarters at the Church of Shiloh, in the enemy's encampment, with Major-General Bragg, and directed our troops to sleep on their arms, in such positions in advance and rear as corps commanders should determine, hoping from news received by a special dispatch that delays had been encountered by Gen. Buell in his march from Columbia, and that his main forces, therefore, could not reach the field of battle in time to save Gen. Grant's shattered fugitive forces from capture or destruction on the following day.

During the night the rain fell in torrents, adding to the discomfort and harrassed condition of the men; the enemy, moreover, had broken their rest by a discharge, at measured intervals, of heavy shell, thrown from the gunboats; therefore, on the following morning, the troops under my command were not in condition to cope with an equal force of fresh troops, armed and equipped like our adversary, in the immediate possession of his depots, and sheltered by such an auxiliary as the enemy's gunboats.

About 6 o'clock on the morning of the 7th of April, however, a hot fire of musketry and artillery opened from the enemy's quarter on our advanced line, assured me of the junction of his forces, and soon the battle raged with a fury which satisfied me I was attacked by a largely superior force. But from the onset our troops, notwithstanding their fatigue and losses from the battle of the day before, exhibited the most cheering veteran-like steadiness. On the right and center the enemy was repulsed in every attempt he made with his heavy column in that quarter of the field; on the left, however, and nearest to the point of arrival of his reinforcements, he drove forward line after line of his fresh troops, which were met with a resolution and courage of which our country may be proudly hopeful.

Again and again our troops were brought to the charge, invariably to win the position at issue, invariably to drive back the foe. But hour by hour thus opposed to an enemy constantly re-inforced, our ranks were perceptibly thinned under the unceasing, withering fire of the enemy, and by twelve meridian eighteen hours hard fighting had sensibly exhausted a large number, my last reserves had necessarily been disposed of, and the enemy was evidently receiving fresh re-inforcements after each repulse; accordingly about 1 P. M., I determined to withdraw from so unequal a conflict, securing such of the results of the victory of the day before as was then practicable.

Officers of my staff were immediately dispatched with the necessary orders to make the best disposition for a deliberate, orderly withdrawal from the field, and to collect and post a reserve to meet the enemy, should he attempt to push after us. In this connection I will mention particularly my Adjutant-General, Colonel Jordan, who was of much assistance to me on this occasion, as he had already been on the field of battle on that and the preceding day.

About 2 o'clock P. M., the lines in advance, which had repulsed the enemy in their last fierce assault on our left and centre, received the orders to retire; this was done with uncommon steadiness and the enemy made no attempt to follow.

The line of troops established to cover this movement had been disposed on a favorable ridge commanding the ground at Shiloh Church; from this position our artillery played upon the woods beyond for a while, but upon no visible enemy and without reply. Soon satisfied that no serious pursuit would be attempted, this last line was withdrawn, and never did troops leave a battle-field in better order; even the stragglers fell into the ranks and marched off with those who had stood more steadily by their colors. A second position was taken up about a mile in the rear, where the approach of the enemy was waited for nearly an hour but no effort to follow was made, and only a small detachment of horsemen could be seen at a distance from this last position, warily observing our movements.

Arranging, through my staff officers, for the completion of the movements thus begun, Brigadier-Gen. Breckinridge was left with his command as a rear guard to hold the ground we had occupied the night preceding the first battle, just in front of the intersection of the Pittsburgh and Hamburg Roads about four miles from the former place, while the rest of the army passed to the rear in excellent order.

On the following day Gen. Breckinridge fell back about three miles to Mickey's which position we continued to hold, with our cavalry thrown considerably forward in immediate proximity to the battle field.

Unfortunately, toward night of the 7th instant it began to rain heavily; this continued throughout the night; the roads became almost impassable in many places, and much hardship and suffering now ensued before all the regiments reached their encampments. But despite the heavy casualties of the two eventful days of the 6th and 7th of April, this army is more confident of ultimate success than before its encounter with the enemy.

To give more in detail the operations of the two battles, resulting from the movement on Pittsburg than now attempted, must have delayed this report for weeks, and interfered materially with the important duties of my position; but I may be permitted to say that not only did the obstinate conflict for twelve hours on Sunday leave the Confederate army masters of the battle-field, and our adversary beaten, but we left that field on the next day only after eight hours' incessant battle, with a superior army of fresh troops, whom we had repulsed on every attack on our lines, so repulsed and crippled, indeed, as to leave it unable to take the field for the campaign for which it was collected and equipped at such enormous expense, and with such profusion of all the appliances of war. These successful events were not achieved, however, as before said, without severe loss—a loss not to be measured by the number of the slain or wounded, but by the high social and personal worth of so large a number of those who were killed or disabled, including the commander of the forces, whose high qualities will be greatly missed in the momentous campaign impending.

I deeply regret to record, also, the death of the Hon. Geo. M. Johnson, Provisional Governor of Kentucky, who went into action with the Kentucky troops and continually inspired them by his words and example. Having his horse shot from under him on Sunday, he entered the ranks of a Kentucky regiment on Monday, and fell mortally wounded toward the close of the day. Not his State alone, but the whole Confederacy, has sustained a great loss in the death of this brave, upright and able man.

Another gallant soldier and Captain was lost to the service of the country when Brig. Gen. Gladden, commanding 1st Brigade, Withers's Division, 3d Army Corps, died from a severe wound received on the 5th inst., after having been conspicuous in his whole corps and the army for courage and capacity.

Major-Gen. Cheatham, commanding First Division, First Corps, was slightly wounded and had three horses shot under him.

Brigadier-Gen. Clark, commanding First Division of the First Corps, received a severe wound also, on the first day, which will deprive the army of his valuable services for some time.

Brigadier-Gen. Hindman, engaged in the outset of the battle, was conspicuous for cool courage, efficiently employed in leading his men ever into the thickest of the fray, until his horse was shot under him, and he was unfortunately so severely injured by the fall that the army was deprived, on the following day, of his chivalrous example.

Brig.-Gens. B. R. Johnson and Bowen, meritorious officers, were also severely wounded in the first combat; but it is hoped will soon be able to return to duty with their brigades.

To mention the many field officers who died or were wounded while gallantly leading their commands into action, and the many brilliant instances of individual courage displayed by officers and men during the twenty hours of battle, is impossible at this time; but their names will be duly made known to their countrymen.

[Here follow the names of several officers who distinguished themselves.]

From this agreeable duty I turn to one in the highest degree unpleasant—one due, however, to the brave men under me, as a contrast to the behavior of most of the army who fought so heroically. I allude to the fact that some officers, non-commissioned officers and men, abandoned their colors early in the first day to pillage the captured encampments; others retired shamefully from the field on both days, while the thunder of cannon and the roar and rattle of musketry told them that their brothers were being slaughtered by the fresh legions of the enemy. I have ordered the names of the most conspicuous upon this roll of laggards and cowards to be published in orders.

It remains to state that our loss in the two days in the killed outright was 1,728, wounded 8,012, missing 958, making an aggregate of casualties of 10,699.

This sad list tells in simple language of the stout fight made by our countrymen in front of the rude chapel at Shiloh, especially when it is known that on Monday, from exhaustion and other causes not twenty thousand men on our side could be brought into action.

Of the losses of the enemy I have no exact knowledge. Their newspapers report it as very heavy. Unquestionably it was greater, even in proportion, than our own, on both days, for it was apparent to all that their dead left on the field outnumbered ours two to one.

Their casualties, therefore, cannot have fallen many short of 20,000 in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing.

Through information derived from many sources—including the newspapers of the enemy—we engaged on Sunday the Divisions of Gens. Prentiss, Sherman, Hurlbut, McClernand, and Smith, of 9,000 men each, or at least 45,000 men. This force was reinforced on Sunday night by the divisions of Gens. Nelson, McCook, Crittenden, and Thomas, of Major-Gen. Buell's army, some 25,000 strong, including all arms. Also, Gen. L. Wallace's division of Gen Grant's army, making at least 33,000 fresh troops, which, added to the remnant of Gen. Grant's forces on Monday morning, amounting to over 20,000, made an aggregate force of some 53,000 men at least, arrayed against us on that day.

In connection with the results of the battle, I should state that the most of our men who had inferior arms exchanged them for the improved arms of the enemy. Also, that most of the property, public, and personal, in the camp from which the enemy was driven on Sunday, was rendered useless or greatly damaged, except some of the tents.

I have the honor to be, General, your ob't serv't,
G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.
To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General, C. S. A., Richmond, Va.

Liability of Persons Making Arrests.

Magistrates and police officers have often been uncertain of their authority to arrest a party on a mere suspicion, well-founded though it may be, of having committed a felony, without they had a warrant. This question was ably argued this week, in the St. Louis Criminal Court, in the case of Joseph Burns, who was tried for killing police officer Gilmore. The counsel for Burns contended that the officer had no right to arrest Burns, having no legal authority to do so, or no information that he had committed a burglary. On this point, Judge Clover, gave the following brief instructions, which define not only the liability of public officers but of any person who may have occasion to arrest a felon, and establish a principle of law not heretofore generally known. His Honor said that if a felony be committed, and the felon fly from justice, it is the duty of every man to use his best endeavors to prevent an escape. And in such case if pursuit be made, and if hue and cry be levied, all who join in the pursuit are in the protection of the law, being authorized by law to pursue and apprehend the malefactors, and this although there were no warrant of a Justice of the Peace to raise hue and cry. And a Peace officer may justify an arrest on charge of felony on reasonable cause of suspicion without a warrant, even if it should afterwards appear that no felony had been committed. Killing an officer who attempts to arrest a man will be murder, though the officer had no warrant, and though the man had done nothing for which he was liable to be arrested, if the officer has a charge against him for felony, and the man knows the individual to be an officer, though the officer do not notify him that he has such a charge: but the officer has no right to arrest, without warrant, parties who may bear generally the reputation of being burglars and thieves, without the charge of the commission of some particular felony.

An Elephant in a Fix.

The monster elephant Hannibal, belonging to Van Amburgh and Co.'s Menagerie, came near losing his life a few days since while traveling from Keyport to Freehold, in New Jersey. His Keeper had taken him off from the road, in order to avoid an unsafe bridge, when, in crossing a tract of swampy land, the ground gave way beneath him, and the enormous animal sank up to the middle of his sides in the yielding mud, where he floundered for some time without being able to extricate himself; his struggles, on the contrary, resulting in rendering his situation, each moment, more and more dangerous, until it was feared that it would be impossible to save him. The heavy shackles with which he was fettered, preventing a free movement of his limbs, made his position still more critical until help arrived, when, by placing timbers in front of and around him, he was enabled, after a time to extricate himself. At first, he was very much frightened, trumpeting loudly, and struggling wildly, but after the timbers were placed within his reach, he went to work more systematically, and exhibited much intelligence in his subsequent operations, depending principally upon his tusks to raise himself. When exhausted by his exertions, he would throw himself over upon one side, in order to gain all the buoyancy possible until he became somewhat rested, when he would assume an upright position, and go manfully to work again. His efforts were finally crowned with success, no less to his own satisfaction than that of his owners, to whom his loss would have been irreparable, as he is much the largest elephant ever seen in this country.

Altoona Tribune.

PRINTED ON

Campbell's $650 "Country Press."

LOCAL ITEMS.

STEALING FLOWERS.—What!—stealing flowers! Yes. Well, that's a great subject for a local item, but we can't help it, although it does speak bad for the morals of some of our citizens. It is our duty, as public journalists, to show up every secret system of vice, to the best of our ability, in order that our readers may be on their guard, and if it interferes, in any way, with the illegal and shameful transactions of these floral thieves, or any other set of audacious villians, the best thing they can do is to turn their attention to some more honorable means of gratifying their desires. The practice of entering front yards and gardens for the purpose of stealing flowers, was commenced in this place last Fall, and it has been quite extensively renewed this Spring. In fact, it is becoming a serious evil, for even the Cemetery, that sacred resting-place of our beloved dead, is not exempt from the unhallowed depredations of these heavendaring, hell-deserving villians and *villianesses*.—What!—do females stoop to such meanness?—Such, we are sorry to say, is the fact, as we have been informed by one of our most respectable citizens, who, only a few nights ago, discovered a couple of petticoats getting over his fence in a style that would have been creditable to a pair of pantaloons in pursuit of a rabbit. Our worthy friend naturally wondered, "what's up?" But, on visiting his flower-bed, in the morning, he discovered that his beautiful dahlias were "*up*" by the roots, and had disappeared with the brazen-faced heroines of the previous night! But this is not the only instance of this contemptible petty (or *petticoat*) larceny that has come to our knowledge. Mutilated flower-beds and missing plants are getting to be quite common; and, as we have before intimated, it is almost useless to plant rare flowers in the Cemetery, where there is no living hand to arrest these shameless, heartless wretches, in their nocturnal incursions. Now, what is to be done? Powder and balls are too good for them; and besides, no good citizen likes to take the law in his own hands and turn executioner "on his own hook," although it may be done, if forbearance ceases to be a virtue. But we have pointed out the evil, and it is for the proper authorities to apply the remedy.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, as Mr. Henry Wonderly, one of the Rail Road Company's clerks in the yard at this place, was attempting to get on a freight train in motion, at the lower end of the yard, for the purpose of riding to the upper end, where the duties of his office called him at that time, when he slipped and fell with his legs across the track, in front of the cars, which, some say, passed directly over them, from the feet to the knees. Others say that the unfortunate man's injuries were caused by the "break," which caught his legs and shoved them along upon the track.—Which of these stories is correct, we do not know; but we do know that his legs, from the knees down, were most horribly crushed and mangled. The poor fellow was carried, on a board, to the residence of Mr. Lyon, on Annie street, where he and his wife were boarding. A physician was immediately called and the wounds of the sufferer dressed, as well as the bruised and shattered condition of the limbs would admit. He then seemed to rest easy, except when obliged to cough or move his body in any way, which caused severe pain.—He lay in this condition until Monday night, when it was determined to amputate the left leg, which had sustained the most serious injury. The operation was accordingly performed, but the unfortunate young man did not long survive it. He died the same night, and his remains were conveyed to their last resting-place on Wednesday morning.

Another solemn warning to employees on the road, and also to persons crossing the yard between the shops, where engines and cars are almost continually passing up and down.

THE 115th REGIMENT, P. V.—This regiment, commanded by Col. Patterson, is to be removed from Camden, N. J., to Camp Curtin, with the view of completing its organization by the addition of three companies. Capt. Jas. Murray, has been authorized, by Governor Curtin, to recruit one of these companies in Blair and Cambria counties.—He has already a large number enrolled, and will, in a few days, send forward his men. Capt. Murray is recognized as a first class officer. He commanded a company from Cambria county, (Cambria Guards,) in the Mexican war, and the members of that company who knew him well, speak of him in the most flattering terms. Capt. Murray was First Lieutenant of the "Silver Grays."

There are a number of patriotic young men still in this town and vicinity who are anxious to enter the volunteer service, and this new company and regiment presents to them a splendid opportunity. By calling on Geo. Shank, who is authorized to receive recruits for Capt. Murray's company, they will receive any information which they may desire. "Roll in," young men, for this is the only regiment that will be accepted from Pennsylvania for the present, and, perhaps during the war.

KEEPING FOWLS.—Everybody likes to keep poultry; it is *so* nice to have a good fat "rooster" to kill when you get tired of pork and beef; and it is also very handy to have *fresh* eggs with which to clear your coffee; yet everybody in town does not keep fowls. Why? because they are of a wandering nature and are not always inclined to stay on their own premises. They are very apt to play sad havoc with neighboring gardens, and they do not thrive so well when kept shut up. *Some* folks, however, are not so conscientious; they *will* keep fowls, no matter whose garden they fatten in. We heard of a man who got no good of his tomato vines last year, and this spring he talks of buying a *shot-gun* and *practising* at the expense of all feathery bipeds who trespass upon his premises with the intention of "scratching" for a livelihood at his expense. "Bully for him!" Good citizens will not allow anything belonging to them to trespass upon or destroy their neighbors' property, and bad citizens don't deserve to *eat chicken*; so we say —go in, shot-gun!

REMOVAL.—Esquire Humes has removed his office to the building adjoining Plack's Grocery Store, on Virginia street. He will attend promptly to the writing of Deeds, Articles of Agreement, &c., &c. Squire Humes is deserving of the patronage of the citizens of Altoona, and we hope that all who may have business in that line will give him a call.

MEETING OF COUNCIL.—Regular meeting June 2, 1862.

Council met. Present—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, N. J. Mervine, C. R. Hostetter, John Louden and Jacob Hesser. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

P. R. R. Co. presented a bill for repairs on the Lockup House, amounting to $1.50. On motion of C. R. Hostetter, an order was granted in favor of Joseph K. Ely for the amount of bill.

J. K. Ely presented a bill for cleaning Lockup House amounting to $1.00. On motion of John Louden an order was granted in favor of Mrs. Thompson for the amount of bill.

W. W. Snyder presented bills for labor on streets, &c., in April and part of May, amounting to $10.-44. On motion of J. Hesser an order was granted to W. W. Snyder for $8.44, John Mulligan, 50 cents, John Shenan for 50 cents, and Jacob Lea $1.00.

Joseph F. Keesberry, Supervisor, presented his report of labor performed on streets from the 16th to 31st of May.

On motion of J. Louden the report was accepted, and orders granted as follows: In favor of Joseph F. Keesberry, an order for $17.18; Frederick Hiffter, $12.00; Bernard O'Conner, 10.75; Joseph Trout, $3.75; Richard Arthurs, $3.75; Lewis Smally, $5.00; John Smally, $5.00; Henry Trout, 5.50; Miles Dorau, $1.50; and to Agustus Fogle, for hauling, an order for $7.12.

On motion of N. J. Mervine, A. A. Smyth was authorized to procure a time book, and the supervisor instructed to keep an account of the labor performed on each street and alley, in each Ward.

On motion of J. Hesser a committee of two be appointed on sewers, and to have special charge of sewer in alley between Virginia and Emma streets, West Ward. President appointed J. Hesser and D. Laughman said committee.

On motion of N. J. Mervine, one member from each Ward be appointed a committee on streets and highways, agreed to. The Chair appointed N. J. Mervine, J. Louden, and C. R. Hostetter said committee.

On motion of J. Louden, A. A. Smyth was appointed to act in concert with the Chief Burgess as a committee on nuisances.

On motion of Jacob Hesser, the High Constable was authorized to have handbills printed and posted, notifying the citizens to have their hogs penned up on and after Monday, June 9th, under penalty of having them impounded and dealt with as the ordinance directs.

On motion of D. Laughman, adjourned to meet on the first Monday evening in July.

W. B. KETLER, Clerk.

ROBBERY.—On Monday night last some infamous scoundrel effected an entrance into Mr. Stehley's shoe shop, on Virginia street, and carried off three skins of Morocco leather and all of Mr. Stehley's shoemaking tools. The shutters of the shop were fastened by a bolt on the inside, but the thief cut a hole in the shutter near the bolt, which he was then enabled to raise with his finger. After getting the shutter open, he very skillfully took out a pane of glass, reached his hand in and removed the fastening which held the window down. He then had everything his own way.—Nothing remained for him but to crawl in, pack up the "kit" and "retreat" which he is supposed to have done *a la rebels*, "in good order," but on a "double quick."

ANTHONY S. MORROW, ESQ.—Blair county has, for several years past, been fortunate in her choice of County officers, and the present popular, obliging and correct Prothonotary is not an exception to the others we have before referred to. Mr. Morrow is the right man in the right place, and the people of our county have reason to congratulate themselves that he was chosen to perform the duties of this important office. The Prothonotary's office is a place visited occasionally by almost every citizen of our county, and we frequently hear the highest encominms passed on the promptness and efficiency of Prothonotary Morrow. He is a fit successor of Mr. Baldridge.

MERE MENTION.—We had the pleasure, one day last week, of welcoming to our sanctum the gallant Lieut. H. H. Hopkins, of the 110th Regiment P. V. He was wounded at the battle of Winchester, where, as we learn from members of his company, he fought like a tiger. He is rapidly recovering from the effects of his wound, and seems to be just as full of fun as in former days. We have known Hiram from his youth up, and if we sympathized with the "secesh," we would advise them to keep out of reach of his sword, for he is going to join his regiment again in a few days." "Bully for him."

☞Charcoal dust proves to be even a greater disinfectant and preservative than had been supposed. Rev. Dr. Osgood has exhibited to the editors of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, a cutlet taken from a ham which had been kept eight years completely embedded in that preparation, and which seemed as sweet as if it had been cured only a single season. Such being the case, charcoal would be invaluable for packing provisions for long voyages in warm climates.

NARROW ESCAPE.—One night last week, as a friend informs us, the house of Mr. Jno. D. Stewart, in the borough of Tyrone, was struck by lightning and one end of it rather badly shattered, but, strange to relate, not one of the inmates was a particle injured. Truly that was a Providential preservation.

NEW USE FOR COAL OIL.—Coal oil is said to be a sure destroyer of bed-bugs. Apply plentifully with a small brush or feather to the places where they most do congregate. The cure is effectual and permanent. Gilt frames, chandeliers, &c., rubbed slightly over with coal oil, will not be disturbed by flies.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.—The corner-stone of the new German Lutheran Church, in this place, will be laid on Sunday, the 29th instant, at 2 P. M. There will be preaching, both in the German and English languages, at 10 A. M., and at 2 P. M.

DON'T FORGET IT.—All the best daily papers, periodicals, &c., together with an endless variety of books, stationery and notions, can be had at Andy Clabaugh's, corner of Main and Annie streets, near the depot.

☞We are under many obligations to our friend, Judge Gwin, for copies of the Daily Ohio *State Journal* during the session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Columbus, Ohio.

BY EXPRESS.—Our accommodating friends down stairs, Messrs. J. & J. Lowther, are constantly receiving new goods by express, to which they invite the attention of all—particularly the ladies. Their goods are always new, and of the best quality.

RICHMOND TAKEN.—If Richmond is not already in our possession, we feel confident it soon will be. When such an event does come to pass, prepare for a grand sight in the pictorials—all of which can be had at Fettinger's Oak Hall.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Great Victory before Richmond.

THE BATTLE ON SATURDAY.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY,
June 2, P. M.)

Two days of the battle at Richmond have been fought, on both of which occasions our troops have been victorious, with a heavy loss on both sides.

The battle was opened by the enemy making an attack on Casey's division, which was encamped near Seven Pines, on the turnpike leading over Bottom Bridge, and within seven miles of Richmond.

The attack was made at about 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, by Gen. Hill's Division, composed of five rebel brigades, the troops being, in the most part, from Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia.

The fight here was disastrous. Gen. Casey's troops were forced to retire before superior numbers, leaving all their camp equipage and two batteries on the field.

Colonel Baily, in endeavoring to save his battery, was killed.

General Heintzelman, on ascertaining the result, ordered forward a portion of the divisions of Gens. Kearney and Hooker to regain the day.

Gen. Kearney's men, on being brought into action, charged with the bayonet, driving the rebels before them like sheep, and regaining all the lost ground; but after proceeding half a mile night came on, and the operations were brought to a close.

Gen. Sumner's two divisions, under Generals Sedgwick and Richardson, crossed the Chickahominy at about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, taking a position on Gen. Heintzelman's right.—Here they encountered Generals Longstreet's, Rains' and Hughes' divisions—the flower of the rebel army. The fighting was desperate, every foot of ground being hotly contested, but our soldiers were too much for them.

The enemy would stand manfully at a distance of sixty yards and be fired at, but they were afraid of the bayonet, and in every instance that our men charged they were victorious.

These two divisions did nobly, driving the rebels at every point, until dark. The enemy's loss here was very heavy, many of them being killed by the bayonet.

Gen. Pettigrew, of South Carolina, was taken prisoner.

We have about five hundred prisoners, among whom are several prominent offices.

THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

On Sunday, as soon as it was daylight, the fight was renewed by Gen. Sumner with marked success, lasting nearly the whole day.

Gen. Heintzelman on Sunday morning retook the ground lost the day before by Gen. Casey.

Our loss in the two days engagement in killed and wounded will amount to about three thousand.

A great number are missing, who will probably return, having strayed away.

All of the enemy's killed, and most of his wounded fell into our hands.

The country in which the battle was fought is swampy with thick underbrush. Most of the fighting was in the woods.

Owing to the nature of the ground very little artillery was used.

Both balloons were up nearly all day yesterday.

All the troops left Richmond and marched out in the direction of the battle-field.

The railroad has been of inestimable service to us, the cars running within a mile and a half of the battle-field, bringing forward ammunition and supplies.

The wounded were immediately put aboard the cars, and sent to the White House.

Gen. McClellan arrived on the battle-field on Saturday evening, where he has remained ever since, directing all the movements in person. His presence among the troops had a great effect.

Four separate charges with the bayonet were made during yesterday. In one instance the enemy were driven a mile, during which 173 were killed by the bayonet alone.

Lieut. Washington, an aid to Gen. Joe Johnson, was taken prisoner.

The enemy's dead left on the field amounts to over 1,200.

Gen. Howard was wounded twice in the arm.

Col. Miller, of the 81st Penn'a, and Col. Rippey of Pittsburgh were killed.

Col. Campbell of Pa., was wounded in the thigh.

TO THE PUBLIC!—An experience of six months has fully convinced me that the CASH SYSTEM *is the best*, both for merchant and consumer. It enables the merchant to sell at ONE-HALF LESS PROFIT and make more clear money, with less trouble than he can by selling on credit; and the reason is obvious—he gets the money down for everything he wants to sell, and has the use of it immediately.—The consumer also saves by buying for cash, because he gets his merchandise at from 25 to 50 per cent. below what he would have to pay if he bought on credit, or even if he bought at a store which sells on credit. The credit business always loses a certain per centage, which must be made up from cash or prompt monthly payers.

I am determined to do nothing but a CASH BUSINESS, and have but *ONE PRICE* for my Goods.

I have just returned from the cities of New York and Philadelphia with the *largest and cheapest assortment of Goods ever brought to Altoona*. I would first invite attention to my complete selection of DRY GOODS, such as Morianta Silks, Black Silks, Ducals, Reps, Foulards, Schallies, Delaines, Poplins, Debeges, Ginghams, Cambrics, Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Linens, Table Napkins, Table Diapers, Gloves, Hosiery. Also, a fine stock of Cassimeres, Cottonades, Jeans, &c., for men and boys.

A splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes, for ladies, misses, men and boys.

A great variety of CARPETS, ranging in price from 12½ cents upward. Oil-Cloths of different patterns and prices. Window-Shades, of all styles.

Children's WAGONS, from $3.25 upwards. Spring Wagons only $4.25.

Wall Paper and Bordering—a large and entirely new selection, embracing the latest and most beautiful styles of Paper for Halls, Parlors, Offices, Bed-Rooms, &c., ranging in price from 5 cents per bolt, upwards.

GROCERIES.—My stock of Groceries is unsurpassed, being entirely fresh. Best Syrup Molasses, only 60 cents per gallon; 2d class only 50 cents. Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 11¼ cents per lb. Coffee, Tea, Spices, Salt, Fish, Soap, Candles, and everything in that line, at CASH PRICES.

In the QUEENSWARE line, I have the largest stock in town: Wedgewood's celebrated Iron-Stone Tea Sets, forty-six pieces, only $3.87. China Sets complete, only $12.00. Chamber Sets, from $1.25 upward.

In the way of GLASSWARE, I have everything mentionable, such as Fruit Stands, Cake Stands, Jelly Dishes, Preserve Jars, Goblets, Tumblers, &c., &c.

☞I would respectfully invite the public to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I feel confident that I can convince them that it is cheaper to buy *for cash* than *on credit*; and also, that my stock is worth an examination.

R. A. O. KERR.

Altoona, April 17, 1862.

DIED:

In Hollidaysburg, on the 27th of May, JOSEPH, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Cruse, aged 25 years, 5 months and 3 days.

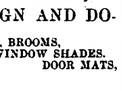
At Maria Forges, on the 10th of May, DANIEL M. BICKEL, aged 31 years, 11 mos. and 12 days.

BY EXPRESS.—JUST RECEIV'D.—Another large lot of WALKING SACQUES in Silk, Cloth, Linen, Berege, &c., AT THE MODEL, to which we invite the attention of the Ladies.
June 5, 1862—1t.] J. & J. LOWTHER.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
WINDOW-SHADES, CURTAIN-FIXTURES, GREEN GUM CLOTH, GREEN & BUFF HOLLAND, &C.
A full line on hand at all times, *AT THE MODEL*.
June 5, 1862—3t.

PASTURE.—Persons wishing Pasture for CATTLE, or Meadow-Grass for Hay, can be supplied by applying to LEWIS GWIN,
two miles North of Altoona.
May 27th, 1862.

STRAY COW.
STRAYED away from the subscriber, in Altoona, on the 17th inst., a BRINDLE COW, with white star on forehead, white under belly, end of tail white, and hind legs white—supposed to have a calf.



A liberal REWARD will be paid for the return of the Cow to me, or for any information that will lead to her recovery. JAS. M. JACOBS.
Altoona, May 29, 1862—3t*

W. M. GORMLY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
DEALER IN
FLOUR, GRAIN, SEED, BACON, SUGAR-CURED HAMS, MESS PORK, BEEF, CHEESE, IRON, NAILS, WHALE, TANNERS' & CARBON OIL,
NO. 271, LIBERTY STREET,
(*Opposite Eagle Hotel,*)
HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF HIS LATE partners, will continue the business at the old stand, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of his old friends and customers.
PITTSBURGH, June 5, 1862—3m.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Altoona, Monday, June 2, 1862:

Arnold, Thomas
Arnold, Miss Mary C
Byer, Frank
Buterbaugh, Samuel
Butler, W J
Burger, Ephraim
Baker, Henry
Cooper, Samuel
Cutler, William T W
Cupper, John
Dubbs, B L H
Durm, Joseph
Daugherty, Eliza
Davis, Miss Julia A
Freeland, John E
Falter, Jacob
Gibson, William J
Gill, Michael
Green, F P
Horning, John
Howett, Isaac 2
Ham, David H
Ham, David
Harmon, George
Hamelton, Mrs Margaret
Hesser, Charles
Jenkins, Jacob
Jo inson, L
Johns, Nichoias
Jeffreys, Cyrus
Kenose, Miss Nancy
Kehe, Michael
Kinsel, George
Lingenfelter, Thomas
Long, Matthew
Lyle, Kate
Murfin, Mary
McKally, Miss Mary 2
McGinley, Miss Lizzy
McCullough, John
McClain, Thomas
Nelson, Elizabeth
Permor, Nannie M
Plaster, Miss Sarah
Pyle, Joshua
Probst, George
Rooney, Patrick
Ray, John G
Roads, George W
Ross, Hughey
Ramsey, Miss Lizzie
Shearer, James
Sharrar, Miss Maggie C
Spielman, Miss Kate
Sivoner Hughey
Sivel, Sutele Joel
Shenefelt, Andrew
Schroigart, J B
Shultzberger, Keziah Mrs
Sanders, John H
Shipley, B W
Templeton, Richard
Watson, R
Western, William T C

Persons inquiring for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."
G. W. PATTON, P. M.
Altoona, June 5, 1862.

HARDWARE—HARDWARE!
HARDWARE
CHARLES J. MANN,
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, WINDOW SHADES, DOOR MATS, UPHOLSTERING GOODS, SHOE FINDINGS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS, MOULDERS' TOOLS, BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C.
☞Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.
His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.
Agent for Willson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."
Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

EARLY PLANTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish any number of the following varieties of
GARDEN PLANTS,
from his hot-beds, in
COLLINSVILLE, NEAR ALTOONA.
He has the Large Red Smoothe and Fegee Island Tomato Plants—Extra Early and Early Blood Turnip Beet Plants—Early York, Early Winningstadt, Large Late Drumhead and late flat Dutch Cabbage Plants, Celery, Egg and Pepper Plants—all improved varieties. Persons desiring any of the above plants should leave their orders early that they may receive the first ready for transplanting.
May 8—1m. JOHN RUTHERFORD.

EVERYBODY CALLS AT JESSE SMITH'S.
when they want fashionable
Hats & Caps.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his
Spring & Summer Styles of
HATS, CAPS,
MISSES' FLATS, &C.
His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.
All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., ever exhibited in this town.
Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.
Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

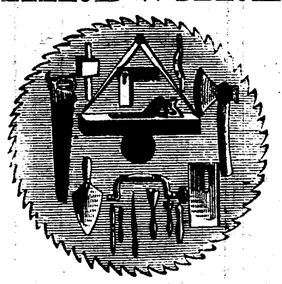
ONWARD! EVER ONWARD!
STEP BY STEP!
THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO inform his old customers and the public generally that he has this spring gone into the Dry Good business, and has just received a large and entirely new stock of
Dress Goods
For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most
FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.
And among which may be found every quality of goods, the names of which it would be too tedious to enumerate.
I have also largely increased my stock of
BOOTS & SHOES
and have now a full assortment for
LADIES, MISSES, CHILDREN, MEN AND BOYS.
In the line of pure, fresh and cheap
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
I will not "knock under" to any of my competitors. In this department I feel sure that I can render satisfaction.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market price allowed.
Store on the corner of Annie and Rebecca streets, East Altoona. THOMAS HESLOP.
Altoona, May 22, 1862.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS MY WIFE HANNAH L. SHELLENBERGER (formerly Hannah L. Hibbs) has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to warn all persons not to harbor or trust her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, after this date, unless compelled by law.
May 25, 1862-3t* ED. SHELLENBERGER.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at
1-tf. G. W. KESSLER'S.

SAMUEL I. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS
STOVES,
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.
ROOFING & SPOUTING
put up on short notice.
They have also attached a copper-smithing room to their establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.
All kinds of job work promptly attended to.
HARDWARE.



The subscribers have added Hardware to their line of business, and are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offer on the most reasonable terms.
☞Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
☞Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, West Ward.
Altoona, Feb. 3d, 1862. FRIES & WINTERS.

GROCERY AND PROVISION
STORE,
Annie Street, East Altoona, a few doors above Branch Street.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and fresh stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., which he will sell at prices equally as low as his competitors. His stock consists of
FLOUR, FEED, BACON, HAMS, FISH, SALT, POTATOES, COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, SPICES, CRACKERS, CHEESE, TUBS, BRUSHES, BUCKETS, BROOMS, RAISINS, LEMONS, ORANGES, FIGS, DATES, COMBS, SOAPS, KNIVES, BUTTER, EGGS, CONFECTIONERIES, DRIED FRUIT, AND DRUGS OF ALL KINDS.
I invite the public to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to please in quality and price.
May 8, 1862—tf WM. H. PERCIVAL.

C. C. SERVER & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO THOMAS R. TAYLOR & CO.)
Paper, Envelope, and Printers' Card
WAREHOUSE,
No. 513, MINOR STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WRITING, LETTER, NOTE, PRINTING, WRAPPING, MANILLA, TISSUE, SHOE AND HARDWARE PAPERS,
Printers' Cards,
BONNET, BOX AND STRAW BOARDS.
☞Printers, Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers and Storekeepers, will find it to their advantage to CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
May 1st, 1862.-1y.

S. M. WOODKOK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Altoona, Penn'a,
Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties. Being associated with CHARLES E. PLEASANT, Esq., Military and Claim Agent, of Washington City, he will devote special attention to the prosecution and collection of claims against the United States, including Pensions, Bounty Lands, Arrears of Pay for Services in the Army and Navy, and generally all business before any of the Departments.
Office on Virginia Street, 2 doors above Julia Street.
May 15, 1862-tf.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of ROMAN RIEBENACK, late of the Borough of Altoona, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same, without delay, to
ADAM ODENWALDER,
JOSEPHINE RIEBENACK,
Executors of Roman Riebenack, dec'd.
ALTOONA, Pa., May 1, 1862.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ALTOONA FAIR VIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION will be held on the second Thursday evening of each month, in the Council Room. M. CLABAUGH.
JAS. LOWTHER, Secretary. President.
[May 15-'62]

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf.

DO YOU WANT A HAT OR CAP, cheap or fine?—go to LAUGHMAN'S.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Pocket-knives, &c., at LAUGHMAN'S

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S.

LADIES' SHAWLS AND SCARFS for sale cheap at LAUGHMAN'S.

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS, from $1.00 to $6.00 per pair, for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, Collars, Neck-Ties, &c., for Ladies and Gentlemen, at LAUGHMAN'S.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, from 75 cents upwards, at LAUGHMAN'S.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S.

SELLING—CHEAP FOR CASH—all the above articles, at LAUGHMAN'S, at the Express Office, Altoona House.
Altoona, May 1, 1862.

ONWARD! ONWARD!!
EXCELSIOR OUR MOTTO!
NOW OPEN
On the corner of Branch and Annie Streets,
EAST ALTOONA,
AN ENTIRELY
NEW STOCK OF GOODS!
HAVING DISPOSED OF THE entire stock of old goods in the above stand at auction, we desire to say to the public that we have just opened out an
ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
to which we invite the attention of the public. We are determined to sell at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Our stock embraces a large and complete assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
consisting, in part, of plain and fancy Silks, all-wool Delaines, Alpacas, Challie Delaines, plain and figured Berege, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, De Barge, Travelling Dress Goods, and all the
LATEST STYLE PRINTS.
Men's Wear.
We have received a large and well selected stock of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS, such as Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Cashmerets, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Beaver Teens, Velvet Cords, and other fashionable goods for men and boys.
WHITE GOODS.
Irish Linen, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, plain and dotted Swiss, Bobinets, Edgings, &c.
We have a large assortment of Ladies' Needlework Collars and Sets, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, &c. Also, Ticking, Checks, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, &c.
Also, a fine assortment of
SPRING SHAWLS.
We have received a large lot of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
HATS & CAPS, SHAKER BONNETS, &c.,
which we are determined to sell cheaper than ever.
QUEENSWARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
HARDWARE,
Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Syrups, Molasses, Mackerel, Herring, Carbon Oil, Fish Oil, Drugs and Medicines,
and, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Store.
☞As we make our purchases almost entirely for cash, and as we will sell for
CASH ONLY,
AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable us to sell Goods at very moderate prices; and by fair dealing and strict attention to business we hope to secure a liberal share of public patronage.
GEIS & CO.
Altoona, April 15, 1862-tf

THE ELEGANT HORSE,
SIR CHARLES,

will stand the ensuing season at the following places, commencing on Monday, April 14th, viz:—The first three days at the stable of Johnston & Gibbs, in Hollidaysburg; the next three days at the stable of Mr. Shoemaker, in Martinsburg; and the next three days at the stable of the owner, in Logan township—changing alternately throughout the season.
DESCRIPTION.
Sir Charles is a beautiful Bright Bay, with black mane and tail, fifteen hands high, and is nine years old this Spring.
PEDIGREE.
Sir Charles was bred in Virginia, and was sired by the celebrated Sir Charles, of that State, who beat Wood Pecker, at Point Pleasant, Va., for a purse of $5,000. The present Sir Charles was formerly kept at Harrisburg, and his colts, at one year old sold for $200.—The grand-sire of this Horse stood at $100 the insurance, in the Valley of Virginia.
TERMS.
To insure a mare with foal, $15, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; for the season, $10, to be paid at the end of the season; single service, $5, to be paid in advance. All accidents or escapes are at the risk of owners of mares, after they are known to be with foal. M. RUNYEN, Owner.
April 27, 1862-6t.] JOHN JONES, Groom.

POKED OUT AGAIN!
The undersigned would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, as he has again opened out
AT HIS OLD STAND,
on Virginia st., a few doors below the Supt's Office,
with an entirely new and fresh supply of
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,
such as
FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, POTATOES, CHEESE, CORN-MEAL, MILL-FEED OATS, RYE, CORN,
TEAS of all kinds, COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, BAKING MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, DRIED FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, BROOMS, BRUSHES, Crockery, Wooden and Willow Ware, Stationery, Notions, Candies, &c. Also a large stock of
LIQUORS!
All the above goods will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices. Come one—come all! See for yourselves, and be convinced. No charge for examining my stock. LOUIS PLACK.
April 17, '62-tf.

TIMBER LAND FOR SALE
OR TRADE.
THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO sell, or trade for property in the Borough of Altoona, a tract of FIFTY ACRES OF GOOD WHITE PINE AND WHITE OAK TIMBER LAND, situate in Clearfield county, two miles from Glen Hope, one mile from Clearfield Creek, and within thirty rods of an excellent SAW-MILL. It is within 18 miles of Tipton, by the Plank Road 17 miles from Tyrone by Turnpike, and 9 miles from Ocesla, on the Tyrone and Phillipsburg Rail Road—the Plank Road from Glen Hope to Ocsola running within one mile of the land.
About 30 acres of this tract will be very good FARM LAND when the timber is taken off, and the balance good MEADOW LAND.
The advantages of this piece of land over many others can be known by calling on the undersigned in Altoona.
May 15, 1862-1m.] GEORGE B. GALER.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at Private Sale EIGHT BUILDING LOTS, situate on the top of the hill, above the reservoir of the Altoona Gas & Water Company, being now held as property by the Presbyterian Church. The lots are fifty feet front by 175 feet deep, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase or view these lots will receive all information concerning them by applying to Michael Clabaugh, R. H. McCormick, Alexander McCormick, or Chas. J. Mann, Trustees of Presbyterian Church. [Altoona, April 3, 1862.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned is about starting a Tannery, and wishes to buy or trade for
400 CORDS
of good ROCK OAK BARK, and also for HIDES, for which the highest market price will be paid.
Altoona, April 17, '62-tf. LOUIS PLACK.

[$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75
AGENTS WANTED!
We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, E. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.
Sept. 12-1y.]

SEED POTATOES.—A lot of fine PINK EYES and NESHANNOCKS just received, in fine order. J. & J. LOWTHER.
Altoona, April 10, 1862.-3t

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by
1-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

TRIBUNE DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &C.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. — BANES, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. LEE SPOTSWOOD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. ESBENFELD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. SEMMOWES, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. SAMUEL KEPHART, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. JOHN TUIGG, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——, Pastor. —Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Pastor.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862, TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

Express Train	East	arrives	8,20 P. M.,	leaves	8,40 P. M.
"	" West	"	7,50 A. M.,	"	8,10 A. M.
Fast "	East	"	12,55 A. M.,	"	1,00 A. M.
"	West	"	8,05 P. M.,	"	8,20 P. M.
Mail	East	"	7,30 A. M.,	"	7,45 A. M.
"	West	"	6,45 P. M.,	"	7,00 P. M.

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train West, and Mail Train East and West.

☞ THE BRANCH TRAIN also makes one trip to Huntingdon—leaving Hollidaysburg at 10.15 A. M.—Altoona at 10.50 P. M.—and arriving at Huntingdon at 1.20 P. M.

RETURNING.—Leaves Huntingdon at 1.20 P. M.—Altoona at 3.15 P. M.—and arrives at Hollidaysburg at 3.45.

ENOCH LEWIS, *Gen'l Supt.*

MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way	7 15 A. M.
Western Way	7 30 "
Hollidaysburg	7 15 A. M. & 6 30 P. M.
Western Through	7 20 P. M.
Eastern Through	7 20 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	7.20 A. M. & 6 45 P. M.
Western Through	7 30 A. M.
Eastern Through	7 50 "
Western Way	6 20 P. M.
Eastern Way	6 45 "

OFFICE HOURS:—During the week, from 6 45 A. M. till 7 30 P. M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 9 00 A. M.

GEO. W. PATTON P. M.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 189, R. A. C., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T. meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

VERANDA LODGE, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Andrew G. Curtin.
Secretary of State—Eli Slifer.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran.
Surveyor General—William L. Wright.
Adjutant General—E. M. Biddle.
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore.

BLAIR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts—President Judge, Hon George Taylor. Associates, Samuel Dean, Adam Moses.
State Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
Assemblyman—Thaddeus Banks.
Prothonotary—Anthony S. Morrow.
Register and Recorder—Hugh A. Caldwell.
Sheriff—Samuel McClimant. Deputy—John Marks.
District Attorney—Benjamin L. Hewit.
County Commissioners—George L. Cowan, George Koon, James M. Kinkead.
County Surveyor—James L. Gwin.
Treasurer—John McKeage.
Poor House Directors—Peter Good, William Burley, David Aurandt.
County Auditors—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Messimer, L. L. Moore.
Coroner—A. J. Freeman.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Mitchell.

ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob M. Cherry, John W. Humes.
Burgess—John Allison.
Town Council—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John L. Leach, Jacob Hosser, C. R. Foerstter, N. J. Mervine.
Clerk to Council—S. M. Woodkok.
Borough Treasurer—Daniel Laughman.
School Directors—H. C. Dern, John Shoemaker, J. B. Hileman, Wm. Boyden, James Lowther, E. A. Beck.
Treasurer of School Board—J. B. Hileman.
High Constable—Joseph K. Ely.
Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax—Jos. K. Ely.
Auditors—John A. Nichols, C. J. Mann, Alex. McCormick
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hosser, J. L. Belfsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward—John B. Warfel.
" " West Ward—Michael Clabaugh.
" " North Ward—John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward—Wm. Rodamer, John Hickey.
" West Ward—Geo. W. Kessler, Jno. Bowman.
" North Ward—Robt, Green, Alex. McCormick.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.,

intended for the Spring and Summer trade.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap;
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really cant be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC.—Mrs. BRUNKER, Music Teacher, Residence on Virginia street, two doors North of the Lutheran Church, Altoona. Terms—$10 per term ($5 invariably in advance) for instructions either on the Piano, Guitar, Melodeon, or Organ. Madame B. has had the advantage of a first-class European Musical education, and is known to be a competent Teacher.

No charge for the use of the instrument or for instruction in vocal music.

Altoona, Feb. 20, 1862.—3 mos.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,

SORE MOUTHS,

CANKER.

DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,

NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who use it. No YOUNG LADY or YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with

A BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

☞ *Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.*

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O S Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Kessler.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

☞ ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

is Recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Kessler

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 12½ CTS. PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.

Nov. 21, 1861-1y.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Neuralgia Plasters,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA,

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Powders

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 15 CENTS EACH.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.

Nov. 21, 1861-1y.

NORTH WARD AHEAD!

NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which for style, quality and Price cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and, as it is quite an object in these war-exciting times for every one to purchase where they can get the BEST article at the LOWEST PRICE, he would say that he can and will sell AS LOW, if not A LITTLE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will DEFY COMPETITION. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR,

LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,

MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,

MEN AND WOMEN'S HOSE, HATS AND CAPS,

Ginghams, Lawns, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Dried Peaches and Dried Apples, Plain and Canvassed Hams, &c., &c., &c.

He will sell the AMERICAN PRINTS at		12½ cents.
FAST MADDER COLORS,		10 "
FANCY DELAINES,	from 12½ to	25 "
Fine Bleached MUSLINS	yard wide,	12½ "
" "	¾ "	10 "
" "	⅞ "	6¼ "
Heavy Unbl'ched "	yard "	12½ "
" " "	⅞ "	8 and 10 "
LAWNS,		from 8 to 15 "
LADIES' SLIPPERS,		from 40 to 50 "
" Fine, French, Sewed. Heeled BOOTEES,		$1 25
" Pegged		1 00
MEN'S CALF BOOTS,		2 75
" GOAT "		2 50
BOYS' GOAT, (Nos. 4 and 5,)		1 50
MEN AND BOYS' OXFORD TIES, from 75 cents to		1 00
MEN'S CALF MONROES,		1 00

All sizes of MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES, very low.

GROCERIES. Rio Coffee at 20 cents, White Sugar 11 and 12½ cents. Brown Sugar from 7 to 10 cts.; Best Honey and Lovering's Syrup, at 60 cts.; Sugar House Molasses, 40 cts.; Baking Molasses, 31 to 40 cts.; together with Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., and all other articles of Goods just as low as any other house can sell. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. A. SPRANKLE.

Altoona, May 1, 1862. North Ward.

A ROUSH, DRUGGIST, takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the citizens of this place and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and desires to inform the public in general, that he still continues

At his Old Place of Business,

A few Doors above the Post-Office,

where he is at all times prepared to attend to their wants in his line of business, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, EXTRACTS, CARBON OIL AND LAMPS. SWEET-BRIAR PIPES, CHOICE SMOKING TOBACCO.

LIQUORS,

FOR MEDICINAL USE, ALWAYS ON HAND.

Physicains Prescriptions

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.

Altoona, Pa., April 17, 1862.

April 2d.] GOOD NEWS! [Altoona 1862.

McCormick's New Goods HAVE ARRIVED!

HIS assortment of Fancy Dress Goods is full and complete, consisting of all the LATEST STYLES OF FRENCH, ENGLISH & AMERICAN MANUFACTURES. The Grderchure, Mozambiques, Lavilla Cloths, (plain and figured,) Polkas, Poridechene, Silk Poplins, Challies, Delaines, &c., with all the best makes of Calico

AT OLD PRICES,

from 8 to 12½ cents, with all the varieties usually kept, as cheap as any other house can sell—all having been bought for NETT CASH. Also, a full line of heavy

COTTONADES, FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Also, a full and complete stock of

GROCERIES,

Nice Brown Sugar for 8 cts. Best Brown Sugar for 10 cts. White Sugar at 12½ cts. Best Syrup Molasses at 62½ cts. Baking Molasses, from 32½ to 50 cents per gallon: with all other articles in the line at Old Prices, excepting Coffee and Tea, which have advanced.

We are thankful for past favors, and hope, by strict application to business, and a desire to please our customers in prices, qualities and styles, to retain their patronage. All goods in our line will be sold STRICTLY FOR CASH, or in exchange for Produce, Lumber, &c., for which the highest price will be allowed.

McCORMICK'S STORE,
NORTH WARD.

N. B.—As we are going out of the Clothing business, all goods on hand will be sold at a fraction over cost.

JUST OPENED AND READY FOR SALE, AT

M'CORMICK'S STORE,

NICE NEW HAMS,
SHOULDERS AND SIDES,
DRIED PEACHES AND DRIED APPLES,
LARD, FISH, SALT, &C.,
THE BEST SYRUPS,
COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, &C.

Also, a large assortment of

LAMP-SHADES, &C.,

with the best article of

RECTIFIED CARBON OIL;

all of which will be sold VERY CHEAP for Cash or Country Produce. ☞ CALL AND SEE ☜

Altoona, March 6, 1862.-tf.

$30. EMPLOYMENT! $100.
Commercial Agents Wanted
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars addres (with stamp)

CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen'l Agent,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co. DETROIT, MICH.
May 8, 1862-1y

WALL PAPER AND BORDER.—We invite the attention of persons in want of the above article, to our

IMMENSE STOCK, JUST RECEIVED

direct from the manufacturers in New York, which enables us to sell on much better terms than those who buy in small lots from second hands. Our stock consists of ALL THE NEWEST STYLES & PATTERNS, and ranging in price from six cents up to fifty cents per peice.

J. & J. LOWTHER.

Altoona, March 27th, 1862-3mos.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co. D. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

Jan. 27, '59-tf

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS just received and for sale by

Oct. 15-tf] J. B. HILEMAN.

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERVERS for sale at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
Spring & Summer Goods!!!

J. B. HILEMAN has just received a large and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Blue Drilling, and all other kinds of Goods for

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

together with a grand and magnificent assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, DeBeges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Tickings, Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Table Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &C.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O. Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Call and examine his Stock, and you will be convinced that he has the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

*** Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Altoona, April 4, 1862.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Agent for Blair County.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information, as to the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

THE HEROES OF PEACE
AND
THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY,

in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form,

ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., *ad infinitum.*

OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of leaves, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

CATALOGUES, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway,
Aug8-1y near St. Nicholas, New York.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

ALTOONA HIGH SCHOOL.

PROF. JOHN MILLER, PRINCIPAL.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on *MONDAY*, Nov. 4th. The established reputation of Prof. Miller as an accomplished scholar and successful Teacher is a sure guarantee to parents, guardians and others, that the school will be so conducted as to give full satisfaction.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

For English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Advanced Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin and Greek	$12 50
For German or French	5 00
For Music	5 00

☞ Payment of subscription to be made *monthly* to the School Directors.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.*,
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., *HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.*,

BANKERS,

(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*)

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.

Feb. 3d, 1859.

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscribhr would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard.

July 25, 1861.-tf. H. B. MYERS.

WM. S. BITTNER,
Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

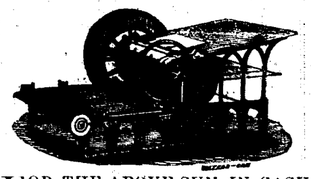
Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

J. G. ADLUM,
Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman. October 1, 1857.

CAMPBELL'S
SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR
NEWSPAPER PRESS.



FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR.

on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 x 46 inches, rolls a form 27 x 44 inches with two rollers, weighs, boxed for shipment, 4200 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

There is included with the Press, one rubber blanket, two sets roller-stocks, and two roller-moulds.

Boxing and carting, $25 extra.

I have issued a specimen dome on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address

A CAMPBELL,
No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.

Sept. 19, 1861.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26-5m JACOB SNYDER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

GROCERY, PROVISION
AND
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA,
SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

July 12, 1861-tf J. BERKOWITZ.

MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND
VESTING,
material for
FINE AND COARSE
OVERCOATS,
material for
BOYS' CLOTHING,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1860-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

VAN ANDEN'S PATENT
PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.
HANNAH & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, 29 Cliff St., New York.

TWO SIZES.....$1.00 & 1.25.

ON RECEIPT OF PRICE A PRESS WILL be mailed to any address, postage paid. Descriptive Circulars sent if requested. Stationers and Agents supplied on liberal terms.

☞ Extraordinary inducements offered to intelligent Agents. [May 1st, '62—3m.]

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [jan. 2 '56.

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